

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 58.]

AN ACT for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland Road in the state of Ohio; that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for continuing the Cumberland Road in the state of Indiana, including materials for erecting a bridge across the Wabash river; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for continuing the Cumberland Road in the state of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. *Provided*, That the expenditure of the appropriation herein made for the state of Illinois, shall be limited to the graduation and bridging of the road therein, and shall not be construed as pledging Congress to future appropriations for the purpose of Adamizing the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the money hereby appropriated for the construction of the said road in the states of Ohio and Indiana, be expended in completing the greatest possible continuous portion of said road in the States, so that such finished parts thereof may be surrendered to the said states, respectively.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 59.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For pay of the officers, cadets, musicians, fifty-six thousand and twelve dollars.

For subsistence of officers and cadets, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and thirty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For arrearages of the same in eighteen hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-eight cents.

For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation and postage, twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats and fences; nine thousand and sixty-six dollars.

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For philosophical apparatus and repairs of the same, three hundred dollars.

For models for the department of engineering five hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, and instruments and repairs for the mathematical department, one thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For the purchase and repairs of instruments for the band, three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For incidental expenses of the department of artillery, fifty dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, eight hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For completing the chapel, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the acting professor of chemistry for services in the department from September first, eighteen hundred and thirty-five to September first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; at twenty-five dollars per month, three hundred dollars; for the ensuing year, three hundred dollars.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 60.]

AN ACT to confirm the sales of public lands in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where public lands, taken from the bounds of a former land district, and included within the bounds of a new district, have been sold by the officers of such former district under the pre-emption laws or otherwise, at any time prior to the opening of the land office in such new district and in which the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be satisfied that the proceedings in other respects have been fair and regular; such entries and sales shall be, and are hereby, confirmed; and patents shall be issued thereupon, as in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any entry has been made under the pre-emption laws, pursuant to instructions sent to the Register and Receiver from the Treasury Department, and the proceedings have been in all other respects fair and regular, such entries and sales are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon, as in other cases.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

PUBLIC.—No. 61.

AN ACT making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, viz:

For the amount stipulated to be paid for the lands ceded in the first article of the treaty with the Cherokees of the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, deducting the cost of the land to be provided for them west of the Mississippi, under the second article of said treaty, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

For extinguishing the title of certain half-breeds to reservations granted them in the treaty with the Osages, in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, according to the fourth article of the aforesaid treaty with the Cherokees, fifteen thousand dollars.

For payment for the improvements on the missionary reservations at Union and Harmony, according to the same article of the said treaty with the Cherokees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For commutation of the permanent annuity of ten thousand dollars, according to the eleventh article of said treaty, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of two commissioners, for two years, to examine claims, according to the seventeenth article of said treaty, at eight dollars per day each, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to a secretary for two years, at five dollars per day, according to the same article of said treaty, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an interpreter for two years, at two dollars and fifty cents per day, according to the same article of said treaty, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the advance of two years' annuity on the fund of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be invested for the Cherokees according to the eighteenth article of said treaty, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the removal of the Cherokees and for spoils, according to the third article of the supplementary treaty with the Cherokees, of the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, six hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaty, and of the delegation, according to the fifth article of said supplementary treaty, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For surveying the land set apart by treaty stipulations for the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi river, seven thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the fourth article of the treaty concluded with the Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians, twenty-eight March, and an article supplementary thereto, the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For the annuity in specie, thirty thousand dollars.

For education, teachers, and expenses incidental thereto, five thousand dollars.

For missions, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements, cattle, mechanics' tools, and such other objects as the President may deem proper, ten thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and services of physicians, three hundred dollars.

For provisions, two thousand dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For one hundred barrels salt, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For goods and provisions to be delivered at Michilimackinac, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For interest to be paid annually as annuities, on the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, per centum of the same, appended to the treaty, twelve thousand dollars.

For the payment of the just debts against the Indians, according to the fifth article of said treaty as ratified by the Senate, three hundred thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the sixth article of said treaty, viz:

For commutation in lieu of reservations to half-breeds, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For taking a census of the Indian half-breed population, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay and travelling expenses of a commissioner, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of clerk, and for stationary, postage, witnesses, messengers to collect Indians, and canoes for them, subsistence for two thousand Indians for twenty days, fuel for them while on the island, and other incidental expenses attending the commission, three thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the seventh article of said treaty, viz:

For pay of two additional blacksmiths, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For two strikers, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For building a blacksmith shop on reservation north of Grand river seventeen hundred and fifty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal and tools for two shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of one new set of blacksmith's tools for shop on reservation, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For rebuilding shop at Mackinac, and adding an armorer's room, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For a gunsmith, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For purchasing a set of gunsmith's tools, one hundred dollars.

For two additional interpreters, six hundred dollars.

For building a dormitory at Mackinac, and for stoves and furniture, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one hundred and fifty cords of wood for the dormitory, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For two farmers, one thousand dollars.

For two assistant farmers, six hundred dollars.

For two mechanics, twelve hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the eighth article of said treaty, viz:

For the expenses of a delegation of twenty Indians, with an officer, three assistants, an interpreter, a guide with two assistants to explore the country, and for the purchase of horses, and other expenses incidental to the expedition, twelve thousand dollars.

For payment of such improvements as give additional value to the land ceded, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for the church on the Cheboigan, nine hundred dollars.

For extinguishing the claim of certain half-breeds, in lieu of reservations, according to the ninth article of said treaty, viz:

To Rix Robinson, in lieu of a section at thirty-six dollars per acre, twenty-three thousand and forty dollars.

To Leonard Slater, in trust for Chiminooqua, one section at ten dollars per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To John A. Drew, one and three quarter sections at four dollars per acre, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Edward Biddle, one section at three dollars per acre, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

To John Holiday, five sections at one dollar twenty-five cents per acre, four thousand dollars.

To Eliza Cook, Sophia Biddle, and Mary Holiday, one section each, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

To Augustin Hamelin, Jr. two sections at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To William Lusley, Joseph Daily, Joseph Trotter, and Henry A. Lenake, two sections each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To Luther Rice, Joseph Leframbois, Charles Butterfield, George Moran, Louis Moran, G. D. Williams, and Daniel Marsac, one section each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For payment to the chiefs on ratification of the treaty, according to the tenth article of the same, thirty thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, provided for in the eleventh article of said treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses attending the conclusion of the treaty at Washington, according to the twelfth article of the same, fifteen thousand four hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

For transportation and other incidental expenses in executing said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Provided however, That no part of the above appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty with the Chippewa and Ottawa, shall be drawn from the Treasury except what may be necessary for the expenses of collecting and subsisting the Indians, and for the expenses of concluding the treaty, there incurred, and to enable a Commissioner to proceed to Michilimackinac for the purpose of examining the claims of the half-breeds, until the assent of the said Indians shall be given to the change proposed by the resolution of the Senate. Arrangements may under the direction of the President for paying to the Indians the money and goods as soon as their assent is such change is given. But no responsibility in relation to such delivery shall be incurred by the United States previous thereto, nor shall the said Commissioner enter upon his duties.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the third article of the treaty concluded within the Swan creek, and the Black river bands of the Chippewa nation, the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For an advance in money on the ratification of the treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of goods, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of the treaty, the journeys of the Indians to and from Washington, subsistence and other expenses, three thousand eight hundred and two dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For transportation and incidental expenses one thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaties concluded with certain bands of the Pottawamie Indians of Indiana, in March and April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-sixth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Mesquabe and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Waukeba and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Auba-naub-a and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Kewawee and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaties with the Pottawamies, six hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

To defray the expenses of removing the Choctaw Indians residing in the State of Mississippi to the country provided for them, west of the Mississippi river, thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is authorized to direct the account to be closed, upon the productions of proper vouchers, for blankets delivered to the Cherokees by order of the commissioner.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pension allowed by an act of the present session of Congress to Colonel Gideon Morgan, shall be paid to him from the date of his disability, to the twenty-seventh of March eighteen hundred and fourteen, agreeably to the fourteenth article of said treaty with the Cherokees; and that the sum of eight thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no part of the appropriation heretofore made, for the eastern Creeks shall be paid to any Indians who have been engaged in hostilities against the United States, unless in such change of circumstances as may induce the President of the United States to direct the same to be paid. *Provided however*, That the whole of the annuity due the Seminole Indians and to the eastern Creeks may be paid to the friendly portion of those tribes respectively, unless otherwise directed by the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the funds appropriated by the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuities and other similar objects for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, may be expended upon such of the said Indians as actually remove, and upon no others. And the said Indians shall be removed either to the neutral ground or such country as may be assigned to them by treaty on the southwest side of the river Missouri.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,

President of the Senate, pro tempore;

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WRITTEN FOR THE STANDARD.

To the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

Gentlemen:—The elevation of Edward B. Dudley to the chief magistracy of the State, occasions a vacancy in the office of President of your company, which you are under an obligation to fill by the appointment of an individual, who is possessed of abilities adequate to the station.

General Dudley is well qualified to be the head of a great project, such as you have engaged in; and in addition to this, his large fortune and extensive connections give him an influence, which is calculated to promote the cause of internal improvement.

I propose for our deliberation the inquiry—What are the qualifications, which are essential to the successor of General Dudley. This is a momentous inquiry; for the failures in all the past undertakings for internal improvement, in this State, may I think, be traced to the appointment of unwise, impractical and unprincipled agents. It will be in vain, that you have chosen an active, laborious and intelligent superintendent in General McRae, that you have selected engineers of established reputation, if your President, is weak, frivolous, unsteady and remiss. I will not question your right to stake your individual interests, on an injudicious appointment; but for a cautious, wary, and circumspect course of action, you stand deeply and morally pledged to the State of North Carolina, whose bright prospects, will be forever clouded by the ill conduct of the present enterprise, and its consequent miscarriage.

The qualifications essential to the successor of General Dudley, are, as you will admit—an honest heart, a stable mind, a vigorous and practical understanding, a sound and comprehensive judgement, a fertility in expedients, and an ability to convey his ideas in perspicuous and forcible language. These fundamental qualifications, should be united with gravity of deportment and urbanity of manners.

This is the outline. It might be filled up with affirmatives in detail. But one who is unused to prepare compositions for the public eye, must be allowed to take the course which suits his humble capacity. In description and in argument too, I prefer negatives. Sometimes hard to be proved, they are nevertheless, easy of application. Let me then enumerate some of the features, which ought not to characterize the President of such a corporate body as yours. My induction will not be complete, but it will suffice to lead you to a correct conclusion.

The presiding officer of your company, ought not to be the runner of a party, nor a pimp to the low passions of party. He ought not to be one, whose ability is equal only to the ending of a short letter of common-place compliments, or of stringing words together without significance, precision, point or argument; nor one, who cannot when occasion demands it, furnish a sensible exposition of a subject, which falls within the range of his duties.

He ought not to be one, who conscious of the meagerness of his mental faculties, would attempt to make up in fuss, what he lacks in efficiency; nor one, who by fidgeting and prating, would embarrass the calculations of the scientific gentlemen, who may be employed in the service.

He ought not to be a spouter on political dogmas, which he does not comprehend; nor one, who with morning professions of purity and disinterestedness, makes a stalking horse of religion and of politics, to reach his selfish and sinister aims. He ought not to be one, who stripped of adventitious recommendations, would be the object of contempt to his intimate associates, for a shallow and precaturing understanding; and of jest and derision among all others, for the known qualities of his heart. He ought not to be one, who holds a plurality of offices; nor one, who under any pretext, would pervert the legitimate ends, or neglect the duties of office.

He ought not to be one, whose highest faculty, is a low cunning, which enables him to convert arduous offices into sinecures. In fine, he ought not to be an artful and greedy aspirant, whose main and only obvious purpose, is to seize upon a salary; and who would strive to render every arrangement subservient to his idleness and cupidity.

Thus much might be available to my purpose. But you shall have no excuse for an injudicious choice. There are many persons qualified to execute most ably, the duties of your presiding officer. My knowledge of characters, is confined

to Wilmington. In that town, there are several individuals, who would inspire their intelligent fellow citizens, with confidence, and afford general satisfaction. I will mention a few.

AARON LAZARUS is the proprietor of a large landed estate in the town of Wilmington. He is a merchant of high respectability—and noted for a sound and comprehensive and discriminating judgment. His manners are marked by uniform courtesy and unvarying dignity.

P. K. DICKINSON is a man of penetrating understanding and pleasing deportment. Bred to the mercantile profession, and conversant with business in all its details, he would prosecute with vigor, any undertaking committed to his guidance.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, originally destined to the medical profession, but turned at his entrance into life, to the pursuits of commerce, would engage with zeal and promote by unremitting attention, any important attempt, of which he might be appointed the conductor.

I do not know, that any of the persons, whom I have taken the liberty to nominate, would consent to become candidates for the vacancy. Their private affairs, may demand all their time and attention. But it is the interest of the company, that men, such as these, who would conscientiously fulfil the duties appertaining to this most important station, should be urged, under existing circumstances, to make a sacrifice if that be unavoidable. The salary of the President, must be admitted, on all hands, to be an ample one.

Unfortunately for the interests of the company and the honor of the State, the persons nominated, have no war-sounding prefixes of augmentation to their names. There is not a major, a colonel, or a general among them. Woe unto them, for that silly incredulity, which has prevented them from seeing, that the solid respectability they possess, might have been increased by sticking a feather in their hats! But it is not too late to find a remedy for this want of foresight. There are many precedents, that would authorize the friends of internal improvement, to dub these gentlemen with titles. Titles thus bestowed by courtesy, have been enjoyed for life, without disturbance or molestation. And there is no doubt, that in the present case, the legislature would confirm, whatever the company, in their sober discretion, might order. The names of the nominees, be-colonelled and be-generalled, will sound as agreeably, as those of their windy neighbors; and the awkward novelty of their position, will soon wear off.

To conclude: I warn you Gentlemen, to pause and ponder, before you proceed to an election, upon which interests so important depend. If you allow your judgement to be warped from its true direction; if you allow the strong and unborrowed reasoning of your own minds, which is based upon fact and principle and experience, to be silenced and over-ruled, by that paltry and spurious logic, which is engendered between motives and expediencies; if you suffer yourselves to be surprised and over-reached, by the finesse of whiffling pretenders to wisdom and patriotism, your high and noble schemes will be frustrated, and you will be held up to just reprobation.

ARGUS.

FROM THE GLOBE.

THE PARTY OF EXPEDIENTS.

The United States Gazette, which hires Aco, the Englishman, to fabricate falsehoods for it, gives a letter about "certain threats made by the President relative to the surplus revenue," viz: "That it should never go to the States; that one difficulty or another should keep it back; and that those difficulties should be multiplied just in proportion to the demands of the States."

This fabrication, "the father of lies," Noah, takes up as a text of an article, and argues that "Mr. Van Buren's letter to Mr. Williams is a clue to this ominous disclosure," wherein that letter "denounces and proscribes the will of the people," who, if elected by them, will, by "the regal and most detestable veto power," prevent the States "from receiving their proportion of this surplus."

So far Noah. The Webster Boston Atlas next takes up the wondrous tale under the head of "A NEW DEVELOPMENT."

We have the authority of a letter written by Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, for asserting, with the most unreserved confidence, that it is the present determination of Gen. Jackson and his advisers to PREVENT THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS MONEY FROM GOING INTO OPERATION AT ALL HAZARDS—and that to effect their object, advantage is to be taken of a quasi war, got up for the purpose with Mexico, which may afford the President a pretext for ASSUMING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WITH-HOLDING THE SURPLUS MONEY FROM DISTRIBUTION.

Every word of this is a most egregious falsehood. The President has ordered every preparatory measure to be taken to place the public money in deposit with the States, on the first of January. The Secretary of the Treasury, with his usual promptitude, has already diacted the necessary transfers of money to be made to the banks in the different States, to meet the arrangement, and in many instances these transfers have already been effected. He has written his circulars to the Governors of the several States and sent on the forms for the papers which are to be executed, the whole business may be fully understood and provided for in time, by

the State Governments. And it will be seen that the President, so far from seeking a war with Mexico, as a means of wasting the public treasure, has countermanded even the march of the volunteer militia, unadvisedly ordered by Gen. Gaines, for the protection of our own frontiers from the Indians.

How contemptible are the expedients of the factions opposing the democracy! The very name which they have appropriated is a proof that they hope to thrive by imposture. They call themselves Whigs, when they are Tories in principle. They invert truth, and even the meaning of the very language of the country. All this is natural to be looked for, when their leading editors are reviewed, and found to be a parcel of bank recruited renegades. Their presses and types, (in this city) the very houses they occupy, are held by the bank by deed; and their daily issues made dependent on the bank's bounty; and the more effectually to give the hermaphrodite party the power of deception, its old leaders have retired from the front, and put forward Impostors and Apostates in their stead.

THE ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, Taskage, August 10, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the General-in-chief and the Secretary of War, a copy of a report of Major General Sanford, of an affair which took place on the 26th, and another on the 27th ultimo, near Lumpkin, Georgia, between a party of Indians and a detachment of Georgia volunteers under Captain Jernigan, which resulted in the defeat and dispersion of the Indians on the latter day. Captain Jernigan behaved on these occasions with the same gallantry and good conduct which has distinguished him throughout this campaign.

The Indians who crossed the Chattahoochee are a part of those that fled from the camp in this neighborhood early in July, as several of the friendly chiefs have informed me.

I have seven companies of mounted Tennesseans employed in scouring the country below Fort Mitchell, and up the Cowagee and Hatchachubbee creeks.

I do not believe they will find many Indians.

I am, sir, respectfully

Your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,

Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of the South.

Brig. Gen. R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington City.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Camp Jersey, August 1st, 1836.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you, that after having performed a march of sixty miles, I arrived the day after I left you at Woolfolk's, in the neighborhood of the party of Indians who were reported to have crossed the Chattahoochee on the 24th ultimo. The result of the engagement which took place on the same day between that party and a detachment of Georgia volunteers, has already been made known to you by the official despatch of Captain Calhoun. Whilst on its march the day following, it was overtaken a few miles south of Lumpkin by Captain Jernigan's corps of mounted men, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which that brave and meritorious officer, after maintaining for some time an unequal conflict, was compelled to retire, with a loss of three of his troops killed, and seven wounded. Not discouraged by his want of success, that energetic officer determined